

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the Second Suffolk Senatorial District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2004.

Residents of Second Suffolk Senatorial District

Characteristics of Admissions

In FY 2004, there were 102,226 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts; 18% (17,958) of these admissions reside in the Second Suffolk Senatorial District. 1% (121) of admissions from the Second Suffolk Senatorial District were under 17 years of age. **Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.** In FY 2004, admissions to all residential and outpatient substance abuse treatment services from Second Suffolk Senatorial District reported the following characteristics:

- 74% were male and 26% were female.
- 63% were between the ages of 30-49.
- 51% were white non-Latino, 29% were black non-Latino, 18% were Latino, and 3% were other racial categories.
- 74% were never married, 8% were married, and 17% reported not to be married now.
- 33% had less than high school education, 48% completed high school, and 19% had more than high school education.
- 12% were employed.
- 39% were homeless.
- 21% had prior mental health treatment.

Primary Substance of Use

At admission clients also identify a “primary drug” of use that is the substance for which the client is seeking treatment. Table 1 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the Second Suffolk Senatorial District.

Table 1					
Primary Drug by District and State FY 2004					
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
District	36%	48%	4%	3%	5%
State	43%	39%	5%	4%	4%

Substances Used in Past Year

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as ‘polydrug’ or ‘polysubstance’ use.

Table 2 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug users (IDU's), individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 2 Annual Admissions by Substance Used: FY 1996 – FY 2004							
Second Suffolk Senatorial District							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
FY '96	21,647	16,140	5,686	8,375	6,309	7,380	4,377
FY '97	22,971	17,533	5,669	7,829	6,459	7,577	4,806
FY '98	23,131	17,032	5,515	7,068	5,338	8,612	5,556
FY '99	22,175	16,362	5,070	6,855	5,028	8,620	5,443
FY '00	22,159	16,119	4,893	6,418	4,591	8,889	5,621
FY '01	23,395	16,329	5,173	6,305	4,239	10,333	6,066
FY '02	23,604	15,616	4,719	6,200	4,182	11,417	7,467
FY '03	22,089	14,129	4,274	5,931	3,809	11,335	8,275
FY '04	17,958	11,034	3,337	4,542	3,180	9,343	6,867

Heroin and Injection Drug Use

Figure 1 below shows the proportional increases in all admissions in the Second Suffolk Senatorial District and the proportional increase in admissions reporting heroin and injection drug use, a factor driving increases in HIV.

